THE PHYSIOLOGICAL CONNECTION BETWEEN THE GANGLION CERVICALE SUPREMUM AND THE IRIS AND THE ARTERIES OF THE HEAD.—Tuwim, *Pflüger's Archiv*, xxiv, p. 115 (abst. in *Centralbl. f. d. Med. Wissensch.*, No. 16), has found that, in frogs, the contraction of the pupil during the first half hour after section of the sympathetic has not attained its maximum, and that its subsequent increase cannot be due to the removal of the influence of the ganglion supremum by the section, as Liegois and Vulpian have supposed. The dimensions of the pupil are always smaller after than before the operation ; but the pupil of the side on which the ganglion supremum remains is always greater than that of the other side on which it has been torn out. This reveals the fact that the ganglion supremum actually exerts a tonic influence on pupil-dilating fibres given out by it, which asserts itself in frogs by increased pupillary dilatation.

Rabbits and cats, in whom the ganglion supremum of one side had been extirpated, showed a greater dilatation of the pupil from atropine on the side operated upon than on the other. If only the sympathetic was divided on the one side before it reached the superior cervical ganglion, together with all the nerve twigs connecting with the latter, the pupil of that side was more contracted than that of the side not operated upon. In a third series of experiments, the pupil of the side on which the ganglion had been extirpated was always wider than that of the side on which it had been separated from its connection with the central nervous system. Hence it appears that there pertains to the ganglion supremum positive influence over the movements of the iris, which is not abolished by the section of all its connections with the central nervous system.

If the ganglion of one side in a frog is extirpated, and on the other side the sympathetic is divided before its entry into the ganglion, an equally marked vascular dilatation is observed on both sides of the tongue. If this operation is performed upon rabbits, the same condition is observable in the vessels of the ears. Hence it follows that the ganglion cervicale supremum has not the least influence on the vessels of the tongue or of the ears.

VASO-MOTORS OF THE LYMPHATICS.—MM. Paul Bert and Laffont have discovered the vaso-motors of the chyliferous glands. They opened the abdomen of an animal in warm water, while the process of digestion was in full play. The lacteals then reveal themselves in the form of white cords, and it suffices to simply excite the solar plexus or the great splanchnic nerve, to render visible the nodosities that form along these vessels. These experiments were announced to the Société de Biologie, Apr. 2, and repeated in *Le Progrès Médical*, No. 15.

INFLUENCE OF THE SECTION OF THE TRIGEMINUS UPON THE EYE.—At the session of the Société de Biologie, Apr. 2 (reported in *Le Progrès Médical*), M. Poncet (of Cluny) reported the results of the experiments he had made on this subject. After showing the agreement among physiologists at the present time as to the traumatic origin of the consecutive corneal ulcer, he pointed out the *rôle* that the discoveries of Franck and of Dastre and Morat should play in the pathological physiology of the trigeminus, the former having demonstrated the action of a special filament of the sympathetic, the latter having proved the vaso-dilator action of the sympathetic on the labial mucous membrane. M. Poncet has found with M. Dastre that the vaso-dilatation by excitation of the sympathetic extends to the veins of the retina.

In the eyes of a rabbit, after section of the trigeminus, performed by M. Laborde himself, and after periods of eight, fifteen, and thirty days, and one year, he observed the following: (1) In the nerves of the cornea, the degeneration of which has been so well described by Ranvier, he found also, after a year, the complete regeneration of the corneal plexus in a mode altogether different from the normal one. In the midst of the inextricable nervous maze, he found nerve sheaths or old tubes that had not been regenerated. (2) The keratitis, which may be accompanied by an exudation into the internal chamber, especially affected the superficial corneal lamina. Neither iritis, nor suppuration of the processes, nor posterior choroiditis, nor disorder of the humors, nor migration of pigment in the retina, nor detachment of that membrane, existed, but in the retina the most internal layers are the seat of an œdema, characterized by the presence, between the optic fibres, of œdematous masses, perhaps due to hypertrophic degeneration of the ganglion cells; finally, by the increased volume of the protoplasm of the internal granulations. The other layers are healthy. These alterations differ essentially from those produced by the optico-ciliary section described by the author in preceding communications.